

Applicant: **Stewart-Cox, Belinda**  
Organisation: **Elephant Family**  
Funding Sought: **£365,335.00**  
Funding Awarded: **£365,335.00**

---

# **DIR26S2\1040**

## **27-012 Promoting Human-Elephant Coexistence Through Education and Seasonal Fencing**

Human-elephant conflict threatens the lives and livelihoods of villagers and elephants in Myanmar. This project will educate villagers on how to live safely alongside elephants, turning fear into understanding and reducing hostility. It will also introduce seasonal electric fencing which prevents crop raids without permanently restricting elephant movement through customary feeding grounds and corridors. It will introduce the method, district by district, institutionalising it as a government programme to ensure sustainability and safeguard human and elephant lives and livelihoods.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

---

<b>Title</b>	Ms
<b>Name</b>	Belinda
<b>Surname</b>	Stewart-Cox
<b>Organisation</b>	Elephant Family
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Tel (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

---

## Section 1 - Contact Details

---

### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

---

**Title** Ms  
**Name** Belinda  
**Surname** Stewart-Cox  
**Organisation** Elephant Family  
**Website (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Tel (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Email (Work)** [REDACTED]  
**Address** [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

---

Type	Charity/ trusts
<b>Name</b>	Elephant Family
<b>Phone (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Website (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

---

## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

---

### Q3. Project title:

27-012 Promoting Human-Elephant Coexistence Through Education and Seasonal Fencing

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DIR26S1\100123

DIR26S1\1619

### Q4. Country(ies)

**Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working in? Where there are more than 4 countries that your project will be working in, please add more boxes using the selection option below.**

<b>Country 1</b>	Myanmar (Burma)	<b>Country 2</b>	No Response
<b>Country 3</b>	No Response	<b>Country 4</b>	No Response

---

## Do you require more fields?

No

## Q5. Project dates

### Start date:

01 April 2020

### End date:

31 March 2023

### Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

3 years

## Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total request
Amount:	£136,468.00	£107,392.00	£121,475.00	£ 365,335.00

## Q6a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

### What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

TOTAL Match Funding over 3 years: £ [REDACTED]  
US Fish and Wildlife Service: £ [REDACTED]  
Elephant Family: £ [REDACTED]  
Shared Earth Foundation: £ [REDACTED]  
Grow Back for Posterity: £ [REDACTED]  
Smithsonian/FOW: £ [REDACTED] (salaries inkind)

**Q6b. Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project).**

47%

## Section 3 - Project Summary

### Q7. Summary of project

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan on undertaking. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk).**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

Human-elephant conflict threatens the lives and livelihoods of villagers and elephants in Myanmar. This project will educate villagers on how to live safely alongside elephants, turning fear into understanding and

reducing hostility. It will also introduce seasonal electric fencing which prevents crop raids without permanently restricting elephant movement through customary feeding grounds and corridors. It will introduce the method, district by district, institutionalising it as a government programme to ensure sustainability and safeguard human and elephant lives and livelihoods.

## Section 4 - Lead Organisation Summary

---

### Q8. Lead organisation summary

**Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative or IWT Challenge Fund award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

Yes





**If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**





Reference No	Project Leader	Title
24-024	Belinda Stewart-Cox	Integrating Biodiversity & Elephants into Peace & Development
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

**Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts? If you select "yes" you will be able to upload these. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.**

Yes

**Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.**

 [BAT 2018 accounts-pdf](#)  
 02/12/2019  
 14:01:03  
 pdf 1.03 MB

 [EF submitted accounts 2017](#)  
 02/12/2019  
 14:01:03  
 pdf 952.26 KB

## Section 5 - Project Partners

---

### Q9. Project partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Organisation) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including**

**project development.**

**This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide Letters of Support for the Lead Organisation and each partner or explain why this has not been included.**

**N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter (if applicable) and all letters of support.**

<b>Lead Organisation name:</b>	Elephant Family
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="https://elephant-family.org/">https://elephant-family.org/</a>
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b>	Elephant Family has successfully managed many large projects over the seventeen years of its existence, including Darwin project 24-024, which will end in April 2020 with all activities completed and outputs achieved. It has a proven track record of facilitating knowledge-sharing and cooperation as well as assisting grassroots organisations with their development and capacity building. In this project it will help GBP improve its organisational sustainability. Elephant Family will also oversee the M&E delivery of the project and use its network of contacts in international NGOs to widely disseminate the project results. As a high-profile charity with influential supporters, including its royal patrons, TRHs The Prince of Wales and Duchess of Cornwall, Elephant Family will raise public awareness of the project work through art installations and events, auctions and private donor outreach. In addition, Elephant Family will provide £90,000 of match funding. The EF team has produced this final proposal document using content details provided by project partners and our M&E consultant, checked section by section via email.

<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
--	--------------------------------------

<b>Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
---	--------------------------------------

**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

<b>1. Partner Name:</b>	Grow Back for Posterity
<b>Website address:</b>	<a href="http://www.growbackposterity.com">www.growbackposterity.com</a>

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Grow Back for Posterity (GBP) develops, coordinates and implements community projects with government authorities at local, regional and national levels as well as with community leaders, local villagers, and Buddhist monks. Recent projects include the re-forestation work at Sheinmaka's Tawyagyi Wildlife Sanctuary, and the USFWS-funded H.El.P. (Human Elephant Peace) awareness project which laid the groundwork for the 2017-20 Darwin-funded 'Integrating Biodiversity & Elephants into Peace & Development' project 24-024. Grow Back for Posterity was founded in 2008 by U Aung Myo Chit, an internationally trained environmental specialist with 20 years of field experience. For 5-years from 2015-2018, Aung Myo Chit was also Country Coordinator of the Smithsonian Institution's Myanmar programmes (Elephants, Marine and PREDICT), and he established a successful community-based conservation and ecotourism project to protect the Irrawaddy dolphin. GBP has been fully involved in project planning at every stage, from discussions during the current Darwin project M&E field visits involving all partners to regular emails going back and forth during proposal writing.

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

---

---

**2. Partner Name:** Compass Films

---

**Website address:** [www.compassfilms.net](http://www.compassfilms.net)

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Compass Films is an independent documentary film production company that was founded in 1997 by Klaus Reisinger and Frederique Lengage, award-winning photographers and filmmakers with a craving for in-depth storytelling. They have worked extensively in Myanmar, India and Sri Lanka. Since 1996 they have produced three feature-length TV and cinema documentaries working with the National Geographic Society: Elephant Power, Burma's Forbidden Islands and Life Size Memories (in Myanmar) as well as Red Velvet (in Russia). Their working relationship with Grow Back for Posterity director Aung Myo Chit goes back 20-years.

From 2014-17, Compass Films was awarded a USFWS grant to develop H.El.P. (Human-Elephant Peace), an elephant awareness campaign in Myanmar which was expanded under the Darwin 20-024 (2017-20) project. It then remodelled the H.El.P awareness programme for Sri Lanka under another USFWS grant (2018-2020).

Compass Films is responsible for the editorial content of the H.El.P. educational kits and will help implement, monitor and evaluate the project work led by Grow Back for Posterity. It has contributed regularly to this project planning. Compass Films also helps partner and non-partner NGOs expand the H.El.P educational campaign approach to other biodiversity issues.

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

---

**3. Partner Name:**

*No Response*

---

**Website address:**

*No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

*No Response*

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes  
 No

---

**4. Partner Name:**

*No Response*

---

**Website address:**

*No Response*

---



**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes  
 No

---

**5. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes  
 No

---

**6. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes  
 No

---


**If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.**

*No Response*

**Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all letters of support.**

---

 [DIR26S21040 Darwin letters of support 2019](#)

 05/12/2019

 14:19:09

 pdf 478.22 KB

## Section 6 - Project Staff

---

### Q10. Key project staff

Please identify the key project personnel on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet.

If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are core staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the pdf of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Belinda Stewart Cox	<b>Project Leader</b>	15	Checked
Aung Myo Chit	Director (Coordinator Outreach campaign)	25	Checked
Frederique Lengaigne	Director, H.EL.P. campaign admin	15	Checked
Klaus Reisinger	Executive Producer H.EL.P. campaign	30	Checked

#### Do you require more fields?

Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Ye Nandar Aung	HEC education team leader	100	Checked
Khin Maung Gyi	Fence training team leader	100	Checked
Kyaw San Oo	M&E team leader	100	Checked
Kyaw Kyaw Mon	Conflict educator (30%)/Fencing trainer (50%)/M&E (20%)	100	Checked
Su Hlaing Myint	Conflict educator (30%)/Fencing trainer (50%)/M&E (20%)	100	Checked

Zaw Linn Htun	Conflict educator (30%)/Fencing trainer (50%)/M&E (20%)	100	Checked
Megan Stannard	Project administration	15	Checked
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	Unchecked

**Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.**

**Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.**

 [EF Darwin application all staff CVs 2019](#)

 04/12/2019

 15:22:49

 pdf 494.47 KB

**Have you attached all project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 7 - Problem Statement & Conventions

### Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

**Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems?**

Human-Elephant Conflict (HEC) is a problem in Myanmar, threatening the lives and livelihoods of villagers and elephants from retaliatory killings, crop damage and habitat loss/fragmentation. Through its Human-Elephant Peace (H.EI.P) programme, this partnership will be the first to embed an HEC mitigation strategy into government policy and practice. It is a 2-step process:

1. Educating villagers about elephants and how to stay safe living alongside them, thus turning fear into confident understanding and feelings of empowerment while also instilling the concept of human-elephant coexistence (HECx) as a way to stop elephants becoming defensive-aggressive. However, simply raising awareness will not maintain HECx when elephants raid crops and threaten livelihoods.

2. Introducing solar powered seasonal electric fencing using a method pioneered by CCR (Centre for Conservation Research) that CF/GBP are adapting for use in Myanmar. Most countries affected by HEC use electric fencing to stop crop-raids, usually erecting permanent fences which block elephants year-round from customary feeding grounds and corridors. Working with CCR, Smithsonian and Friends of Wildlife, the CF/GBP team implemented a pilot project in 2018-19 to find out whether seasonal electric fencing would work in Myanmar as well as Sri Lanka. It did, so the government has agreed to co-fund its adoption as a system of HEC mitigation nationwide using a rotational soft loan scheme (villagers being the other co-funders) which ensures that funds will be available to implement the scheme sustainably over years. This project will introduce the method in the three regions, institutionalising it as a government programme that ensures sustainability and safeguards human and elephant lives/ livelihoods, thus reducing retaliatory killings of elephants and the impoverishment of villagers.

## Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

**Q12a. Your project must support the objectives of one or more of the agreements listed below.**

**Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address and how.**

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

### Q12b. Biodiversity Conventions

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the objectives of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. You should refer to Articles or Programmes of work here.**

This project directly supports the implementation of the CBD, in particular Myanmar's national implementation through the Myanmar National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This action plan links directly to the Aichi Targets, and lists Action 12.1.1 "Pilot and scale up conservation and research initiatives for priority species." By embedding it into the government system, the electric fence training will provide a mechanism to scale up an initiative that will reduce further fragmentation of elephant landscapes and through-routes while also averting conflicts between people and elephants.

This project will indirectly contribute to CITES by educating villagers on the illegality of elephant poaching and encouraging them to report poachers and elephant deaths. Elephants are being poached in Myanmar and their products are transported illegally across the border to China. In rural communities, villagers do not normally report poaching out of fear that they will be blamed. By building trust with communities, GBP can act as an intermediary between villagers and authorities, leading to more reporting of activities that contravene CITES, thus ensuring more effective enforcement. This has already started to happen under the current Darwin 24-024.

### Q12c. Is any liaison proposed with the CBS / ABS / ITPGRFA / CITES / CMS / Ramsar / CCC focal point in the host country?

Yes

**If yes, please give details.**

During the 2018 inception meeting of the current Darwin project (20-024), held in Naypyidaw, Myanmar's administrative capital, project team leaders met the CBD and CITES focal points at the MECAP (Myanmar's Elephant Conservation Action Plan) workshop. Since then, Aung Myo Chit, the GBP director, has had regular contact with both representatives (and their successors) on his trips to Naypyidaw. The CBD Primary NFP, Dr. Nyi Nyi Kyaw, is also Director General of the Forest Department and Aung Myo Chit would continue to liaise with him in both capacities during this project.

### Q12d. Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)**

This project supports SDG2 (Zero Hunger) by improving the food security of farmers whose fields will be

protected from crop-raiding elephants by seasonal electric fences. It will contribute to SDG4 (Quality Education) through its elephant and HEC awareness workshops and by distributing high-quality educational kits.

To support SDG5 (Gender Equality), we will monitor the numbers of men, women, and youth participating in the education workshops and our partner, GBP, will employ an equal opportunity policy for recruiting people to join its training teams, for the education workshops and for the seasonal fencing. Likewise when it recruits trainees for the seasonal electric fence programme. However, the culture and custom of Myanmar may deter women from applying for these roles.

Gender equality is a core value of every partner; Elephant Family is mostly staffed by women, CF is gender-equal, GBP's field team currently comprises men but most teachers, education and communication staff it works with are women, and many farmers are women. This helps the team engage more effectively in communities where men and women are, and need to be, equally involved.

## **Section 8 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy**

---

### **Q13. Methodology**

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and Impact. Provide information on:**

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools, etc.).

The project mantra is 'Collaboration, Empowerment, Sustainability'. CF/GBP is making HECx possible through its H.El.P programme, a 2-step process. This starts by teaching villagers about elephants/ causes of HEC/ how to avoid injury, thus instilling the knowledge and sympathy needed for coexistence. This is achieved by holding safety education workshops using audio-visual materials/printed kits. The audio-visual sessions are repeated to bolster awareness and confidence. This method has been used so effectively since 2016 (USFWS) and 2018 (Darwin 24-024) that the Forest Department now sends staff to join each workshop so it can provide advice in future. In this project, GBP will deliver safety awareness workshops in 180 villages in three new HEC regions, distributing 30,000 educational kits.

However, keeping safe and desiring HECx does not protect crops. From 2016-19, CF/GBP worked with the Smithsonian, CCR and Forest Dept. to adapt and test CCR's method of solar-powered seasonal electric fencing for use in Myanmar. When proven to work, farmers wanted the fences, FD agreed to manage them, GAD offered funding. The next steps, proposed here, are (i) train GBP/FD trainers and (ii) for them to train villagers to install/maintain/monitor/dismantle <12 training-demo fences in three regions where GBP has established relationships from HEC awareness workshops under Darwin 24-024.

GBP's training teams (one per region) include 4x FD staff. In each region, starting in Region 1, GBP leads the training in Yr1, holding 6x6-day training courses for 30 villagers (n=180) per district with two fenced training plots. From Yr2 in each region, the trained FD staff lead the training, supervised by two GBP staff. By the end of Yr3, the FD-GBP trainers will have trained 1,080 villagers in 12 districts/three regions. We expect < 30% of trained villagers to become certified fencers, helping to install/manage/dismantle at least 15 electric fences co-funded by GAD, around community fields (each 5-40ha) that are vulnerable to elephants. Training courses last a crop season: trainees are assessed after each session and on their ability to locate/install

/maintain/monitor fences effectively. Only then are they certified.

Project sustainability is ensured by FD/GAD buy-in and by villagers in each region being certified as professional fencers, a viable livelihood. GBP's sustainability will be enhanced by recruiting M&E/communications staff who will 'learn by doing', starting from Yr1's Inception/M&E workshop. FOW/Yangon University will help build capacity by working with GBP to train villagers to monitor the HEC-mitigation efficacy of electric fences and provide baseline data.

Compass Films, developers of H.El.P programme strategy and safety education materials, will produce printed/audio-visual manuals in Burmese for fence training. CF will also oversee the strategy for sharing knowledge.

GBP will liaise with FD/GAD so that, by end Yr3, policy and implementation plans are ready to expand the H.El.P programme to other districts/regions, thereby reducing HEC nationwide, protecting lives, livelihoods and habitations of villagers/elephants.

Elephant Family will coordinate with Darwin, GBP, CF, facilitate M&E planning and implementation with in-country partners, strengthen GBP's organisational capacity, monitor project progress, and finalise reports.

See attached Project Implementation Framework by GBP/CF for more detail.

## **Q14. Raising awareness of the potential worth of biodiversity**

**If your project contains an element of communications, knowledge sharing and/or dissemination please provide a description of your intended audience, how you intend to engage them, what the expected products/materials will be and what you expect to achieve as a result.**

**For example, are you expecting to directly influence policy in your host country or is your project a community advocacy project to support better management of biodiversity?**

Sharing knowledge

- o HEC education: uses audience-teacher interactions and audio-visual aids/games with school-children and adults to share knowledge about elephants (behaviour, ecology, needs) and the causes of HEC. Every student gets an educational kit (printed material+DVD) to take home. Feedback tells us these are used repeatedly by individuals/groups. By Yr3, ~25,000 kits dispersed.
- o Seasonal fence training: Trainee and key officials receive a printed manual. By Yr3, 1,500 dispersed.
- o National TV broadcasts: H.El.P safety awareness films (n=12) are broadcast weekly on MITV/MRTV. By end Yr3, >624 broadcasts.
- o Live streaming: In Yr3, one HEC safety workshop and one fencing course will be streamed live quarterly via Facebook Live.
- o Videos on Demand: By end Yr3, all HEC education (n=12) and seasonal fencing films (n=20) will be available as VODs.
- o Sharing findings locally: End Yr3, findings/lessons learned from 15 seasonally-fenced community fields will be shared at village meetings in target communities in 6-regions.
- o Sharing findings nationally & internationally: Presentations on project progress/findings/lessons learned will be given to senior officials in Naypyidaw every year and to >1 international meeting.

Influencing Policy/Practice

By actively involving FD and GAD, we will influence national and local policy and practice so that (i) any village with an HEC problem learns about elephants, causes of HEC and safe avoidance before (ii) learning how to install/maintain solar-powered seasonal electric fences effectively to protect property (including crops) without harming elephants through electrocution or habitat fragmentation. Governments with an

HEC problem usually employ expensive/harmful methods (e.g. permanent barricades) to block elephants which rarely work long-term and are rarely well maintained whereas seasonal electric fencing is cheap enough for villagers to use and are more effective because villagers own and manage them.

## **Q15. Capacity building**

**If your project will support capacity building at institutional or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and how this capacity will be secured for the future.**

Capacity building is built into every project output, at individual, community, and institutional levels.

Individual level:

- o Every year, HEC safety awareness workshops will help >10,000 target villagers (men, women and youth) reduce the risk of being killed or harmed by elephants.
- o The fence training system will teach 1,080 villagers to install, maintain and monitor seasonal electric crop-protection fences effectively and thereby protect their crops.
- o The fence certification scheme will enable ~30% of trainees to become officially recognised as fencers and, potentially, to develop a new fencing livelihood.
- o Knowledge sharing via TV, press, social media and video-on-demand will enable non-target villagers to protect themselves and their crops from elephants.

Community level:

- o The communities participating in HEC safety education and seasonal fence training will be able to help each other protect themselves and their property from elephants.

Institutional level:

- o GBP's safety awareness teams also train the local FD staff who are sent to join the HEC workshops so that they can provide advice or training to villagers thereafter.
- o The M&E requirements of this project will develop the capacity of the FD offices to establish a reliable system of recording HEC incidents reported by villagers.
- o The three seasonal fence training teams will include four local FD staff so that the capacity of the department to ensure effective implementation in future is assured.
- o By agreeing to co-fund community seasonal electric fences with villagers, GAD will develop the capacity to implement a rotational loan scheme for communities.
- o GBP will develop the capacity to plan and implement monitoring and evaluation procedures and practices for this project and for any future project it implements.

GBP will develop the capacity to plan and implement its own communications strategy for use in this and other projects.

## **Q16. Gender equality**

**All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain how your project will collect sex disaggregated data and what impact your project will have in promoting gender equality.**

The project planning team has discussed how to involve women as much as men in all areas of project work and to ensure, at the very least, that women have as much opportunity to engage with this project as men. Gender equality or gender equity will be fostered in the following ways:

1. Team members

Under GBP's policy of gender equality, both women and men can apply for all positions available under this project i.e. the HEC education teams, the seasonal fencing teams, the M&E team and the communication position. However, either the nature of the work (e.g. working with electricians) or way of life the work entails (many days in remote areas, sharing limited space with colleagues), GBP thinks it unlikely that many women will apply to join the field teams. Women are more likely to apply for the communication and M&E position because they will be more office-based. GBP can enquire whether the Forest Department has any women it can send to join its training teams but it cannot insist that women as well as men join its HEC and fencing teams. Most, if not all, the FC assignees are likely to be men.

## 2. Project participants

The gender of HEC workshop attendees will be collected over the course of the project. Based on the results from workshops conducted by GBP previously, more than 50% of the attendees benefitting from the workshop will be women, since the workshops take place during the day when more women than men are available to attend. Villagers who apply for the seasonal electric fencing courses are more likely to be men, but applications from women will be favourably considered.

## Q17. Change expected

**Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).**

**Please describe the changes for biodiversity and for people in developing countries, and how they are linked. When talking about people, please remember to give details of who will benefit and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail - number of households should be the largest unit used. If possible, indicate the number of women who will be impacted.**

### Short-term changes

o Less harm to people & elephants: This project's 180 HEC safety education workshops in three regions (Mandalayx60, Sagaingx60, Magwayx60), will teach <30,000 villagers (50% of adults will be women) how to avoid conflict with elephants. Men, women and children will benefit as all may meet elephants near villages or know someone who was injured/killed by elephants and thus fear/resent them. By end Yr3, we expect human deaths/injuries in target communities to reduce by 30%, and 70% of workshop participants to have positive perceptions of their relationship with elephants.

o Less crop loss to people, less habitat loss to elephants: By establishing a government-supported system of seasonal crop-protection using solar-powered temporary electric fencing that does not permanently fragment the landscape or block elephants' seasonal movements, we will reduce the cost of crop-raiding at fenced-sites by 70% in 2-regions by end Yr3 whilst also protecting elephants and their habitats. Men and women will both benefit, directly as farmers and indirectly as members of families whose food security and livelihood are impacted by elephants.

o Training professional seasonal fencers: through 36x6-day training workshops with six demo-fences (2 per region), FD/GBP trainers will train 1,080 villagers in 12-districts/3-regions how to locate/install/maintain /monitor/dismantle solar-powered seasonal electric fences around vulnerable fields. From Yr2, around 30% (n=324) of the trained villagers in each region are expected to attain the criteria necessary to qualify for professional certification. Every year, with practical/financial help from FD/GAD, certified villagers will install and monitor at least five community-based seasonal fences around HEC-vulnerable crops without harming elephants. So, by end Yr3, we expect 15 fields in 2-regions to be fenced independently by farmers, or villagers who have become professional fencers with more being added from Yr4.

### Long-term impacts



HEC-affected villagers and elephants across Myanmar will benefit long-term as the fencing programme becomes government policy, implemented by the Forest Dept and co-funded by GAD:

- o HEC mitigation advisors in Forest Dept: FD personnel who help deliver GBP's HEC education workshops can continue to help villagers avoid HEC problems.
- o Trained Forest Dept trainers: By training 3xFD teams to teach villagers to plan, install/maintain/monitor /dismantle seasonal electric fences effectively in the three regions (Ayeyarwady, Bago, Yangon) that had HEC safety education under Darwin 24-024, we help ensure programme sustainability in those regions.
- o Revolving government loans: From Yr2, GAD will have established commitment to provide revolving loans to farmers or professional fencers who wish to erect fences. The loan will cover the cost of the expensive equipment needed (e.g. solar panels, energizers, batteries) while the borrowers cover the lesser costs (e.g. wires, posts). Borrowers must return the equipment bought with the loan over an agreed timeframe of 1-3 years, each year buying what they need themselves. FD can re-use the returned equipment for other training fences, villagers gradually become self-sufficient, and GAD's outlay will be more manageable.
- o By Yr3, GBP will have become a more capable and sustainable organisation, better able to implement effective conservation projects.

## Q18. Pathway to change

**Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.**

When villagers' lives/livelihoods are threatened by HEC, they fear/resent elephants. When they learn about elephants, causes of conflict, and avoiding harm, they become more positive towards elephants and the concept of coexistence (ref. Darwin 24-024). This knowledge generates confidence, keeps villagers safe and protects elephants from retaliatory killings/poaching.

By training villagers to use temporary electric fencing to protect crops during growing seasons, we safeguard their livelihoods while keeping the landscape open for elephants. We also create opportunities for some to become professional fencers.

By training Forest Department staff to deliver HEC education workshops and temporary fence training co-funded by GAD, we institutionalise the H.EL.P system of HEC mitigation. This ensures that villagers nationwide can alleviate HEC without harming elephants or depriving them of habitat. This project will help Myanmar become the first country to adopt this benign but effective form of HEC mitigation as policy.

Strengthening GBP's M&E capacity helps it implement this and other projects more effectively and boosts its ability to influence the policies/practice of government, including adoption of H.EL.P's programme of HEC mitigation.

By making project teaching materials open source via social media, we help villagers and government staff maintain standards and provide guidelines for government policy.

## Q19. Exit Strategy

**State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?**

This project will reach a stable and sustainable end-point because key components will be embedded in the

government system before project end. Forest Dept staff will be trained to implement HEC safety education training as well as seasonal electric fence training, thus allowing the Department to take ownership of both processes. And GAD will institutionalise loans for villagers to buy equipment necessary to erect temporary fences. This mainstreaming of HEC mitigation ensures long-term sustainability and a clear exit strategy.

The practical safety steps imparted to villagers by the HEC education workshops will not be lost, once learned, because elephants pose a continuing threat to them and their children. This safety-promoting knowledge is reinforced by discussions and information sharing within and between households and communities, as well as by villagers reviewing the educational kits + DVDs they are given.

Similarly, training in seasonal electric fence installation, coupled with the means to buy equipment needed, will soon become standard practice in areas shared with elephants. If fences are installed and managed properly, farmers keep their crops. The training manuals/videos on demand will be available post project.

GBP staff will develop skills in communication and M&E; the challenge is retaining them in-house.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:**

*No Response*

## **Section 9 - Existing works, Ethics & Safeguarding**

---

### **Q20a. Harmonisation**

**Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

**Please give details.**

This project will benefit, as the Darwin (24-024) project benefited, from funds provided by USFWS & Shared Earth Foundation for GBP/CF to develop and test methods under their H.El.P (Human-Elephant Peace) programme. From 2015-17, the HEC education work was trialled in one district and revised in time for our Darwin project (2017-20).

Likewise, from 2018-20, with funding from USFWS and the Smithsonian, the electric fencing work proposed here was developed with CCR in Sri Lanka (who pioneered the method) and field-tested in a limited way to find out if it would work in Myanmar.

In this project, the seasonal fencing initiative is new but builds on our current Darwin project because it will target the areas where strong relationships were established by the HEC safety work to date. The HEC education component of this project will use those same successful methods but in three new regions.

The H.EL.P. programme of GBP/CF has already produced the educational kit, a 30min educational film and 12 short segments used by the HEC education team. GBP/CF also launched a Public Awareness campaign on Myanmar TV, bringing elephant safety advice and conservation messages to urban and rural viewers.

These projects are nicely harmonised.

**Q20b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

Yes

**Please give details explaining similarities and differences. Explain how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

No one is doing/applying for funds to do the same work in Myanmar. Others do similar/related work.

GBP/CF's plan to use seasonal fences to protect crops in Myanmar was inspired by CCR' which demonstrated their efficacy to prevent crop-raiding in Sri Lanka without disrupting elephant movements. CF/GBP collaborated with CCR/Smithsonian to prove the method would work equally well in Myanmar. CCR continues to use it in Sri Lanka.

Smithsonian Institution/WWF-Myanmar collars elephants in S.W.Myanmar to map movements/habitat use/reported HEC incidents and assess forest cover.

GBP/CF liaises with CCR/Smithsonian/WWF-Myanmar to ensure that all work is mutually supportive and data are shared.

## **Q21. Ethics**

**Outline your approach to meeting the Darwin Initiative's key principles for research ethics as outlined in the [Guidance](#).**

EF is a registered company in the UK and as such, meets all UK legal requirements. EF is also a UK charity registered with the Charity Commission, ascribing to those standards and policies. EF is committed to the wellbeing of employees and those of project partners on the ground. EF's employee handbook further details the obligations of the charity and its employees. EF fully supports and is aware of the project partners' ethical policies in the field.

Compass Films has a 20-year reputation for its truthful and respectful narratives in documentary films and editorial work. It is the longest operating foreign wildlife film production company in Myanmar, with strong and successful working relationships with Myanmar, USA, and European institutions.

As well as having letters of endorsement from Myanmar's Government, GBP was founded in Myanmar in 2009 and is now a fully registered NGO. It works constantly towards achieving high international standards - scientifically, administratively, financially, editorially, morally - and its activities and performance are monitored by the government.

The topics of ethics, corruption, safeguarding, gender equity and other codes of conduct will be addressed at the Inception/M&E workshop. GBP is keen to establish its own employee handbook to record these policies and guidelines. GBP's director recognises the importance of providing strong leadership on these matters to avoid problems between project teams and community members working with them. No project activities are undertaken with villagers or communities without prior informed consent (PIC). GBP also looks after the health and safety of its staff.

## **Q22. Corruption**

**Explain how you have considered any risk of corruption that may affect the success of this project, and how you plan to manage this.**

EF's policy is to conduct all its business in an honest and ethical manner. EF also has a zero-tolerance

approach to bribery and corruption, and is committed to acting professionally, fairly, openly and honestly in all business dealings and relationships, in the UK and elsewhere, implementing effective systems to counter corruption. We manage a project risk register, and we require project partners to have policies which are equivalent, or similar, to our own. All risks are evaluated and all financial reports monitored by EF to ensure that funds are used as intended.

As part of its open policy approach to information sharing and capacity building, project partners have also suggested we establish an online mechanism for field team members to report malpractice - whether financial or ethical - which would automatically be shared with the leaders of all partner organisations and provide an opportunity to address the issue promptly. This suggestion will be discussed at and, if agreed, implemented from the project inception meeting. Financial management will also be covered as part of M&E training.

## Q23. Safeguarding

**Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:**

<b>We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of your commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Checked
<b>We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>	Checked
<b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>	Checked
<b>We have shared our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked
<b>We have a Code of Conduct in place for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards</b>	Checked

## Section 10 - Funding and Budget

### Q24. Funding and budget

**Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different templates for projects requesting over and under £100,000 from the Darwin budget.**

- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


-  
**Please refer to the [Finance for Darwin/IWT Guidance](#) for more information.**


**N.B: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.**

**Please upload your completed Darwin Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.**

---

 [EF Darwin Budget 2019 FINAL](#)

 04/12/2019

 23:29:52

 xlsx 66.02 KB

## Q25. Value for Money

**Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.**

Working with GBP, Compass Films provided EF with a detailed breakdown of project costs needed for both teams to fulfil the outputs. These have been discussed in such detail that EF now has eight versions of their spreadsheet. Staff costs involve calculating time-needs/salaries with field costs. To maximise cost-effectiveness, GBP fence trainers will also monitor fences. Using its own funds, Elephant Family is covering M&E costs.

This project represents significant value for money because:

- the HEC safety education builds on two successful projects (the USFWS-funded pilot project and the Darwin-funded implementation project) which showed that the education workshops do generate the confidence and understanding necessary to begin facilitating human-elephant conflict coexistence.
- The seasonal fencing component builds on the USFWS/Smithsonian pilot project which proved that the method can be adapted for Myanmar and generated such interest in farmers and government staff that they are keen to achieve outcomes. All three prior projects also helped establish the all-important relationships with villagers, local leaders and government staff at district/regional/national levels.
- Monitoring is aided by Friends of Wildlife whose salaries are covered by the Smithsonian. By including them in the inception workshop, we reduce the cost but enhance the benefit of M&E training and data collection.
- Compass Film costs to the project are minimal given the time and skills invested in the project and the value of their materials.
- The H.E.I.P outreach concept as well as its HEC safety educational kits + films are freely available in digital form to partner and non-partner NGOs, government departments, communities and individuals.

Significant assumptions are:

- Shared Earth Foundation will continue to provide £ [REDACTED] to Compass Films each year to support their contribution.
- Brexit will not undermine GB£ more than the conversion rate we have allowed

## Q26. Capital items

**If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end.**

Some HEC safety education equipment (laptop, projector) will be bought every year with Darwin funds as this equipment wears out quickly after miles of bumpy travel on remote, dusty roads/tracks. Old equipment, kept for back-up/spare parts, will stay with GBP.

Fencing equipment purchased during the project will continue to be used for training by the Forest Dept once the process is institutionalised. We expect GAD to want fencing equipment bought with a revolving loan to be returned in fair working order (or a good explanation as to why it isn't) once the recipient can buy his/her own equipment so that it can be re-used by other fencers.

## Q27. Match funding (co-financing)

**Are you proposing co-financing?**

Yes

### Q27a. Secured

**Provide details of all funding successfully levered (and identified in the Budget) towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity, as well as any your own organisation(s) will be committing.**

Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
US Fish and Wildlife Service	██████	GBP	No Response
Elephant Family	██████	GBP	No Response
Shared Earth Foundation	██████	GBP	No Response
Grow Back for Posterity	██████	GBP	No Response

### Q27b. Unsecured

**Provide details of any matched funding where an application has been submitted, or that you intend applying for during the course of the project. This could include matched funding from the private sector, charitable organisations or other public sector schemes. This should also include any additional funds required where a donor has not yet been identified.**

Date applied for	Donor Organisation	Amount	Currency code	Comments
------------------	--------------------	--------	---------------	----------

01 August 2019	Shared Earth Foundation	██████	GBP	Conditional funding, yearly, depending on progress.
01 August 2019	Smithsonian/Friends of Wildlife (FOW)	██████	GBP	FOW to cover salaries of staff collecting data for the project (see logframe). Funding is secured but form doesn't have enough space - has been entered correctly in the budget
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	0	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

**Do you require more fields?**

No

## Section 11 - Open Access and Financial Risk Management

### Q28. Outputs of the project and Open Access

**Please describe the project's Open Access plan and detail any specific funds you are seeking from Darwin to fund this.**

Facebook has become the main portal used by broader society in Myanmar, for news, information sharing, and other communication purposes. GBP will develop a Facebook page to help disseminate the HEC materials, including links to relevant films. The H.E.I.P. HEC Safety Education Kit is free to anybody interested in doing elephant outreach. It is updateable as it is entirely in digital form. The HEC safety education concept and kit developed by CF/GBP, is supplied to other NGOs for reprinting and replication at their own expense.

By end Yr3, the audio-visual materials of the HEC education workshops and the fence training courses (12xeducation and 20xfencing) will be available as videos on demand (VODs). A budget of around £██████ is requested from Darwin to set up the web-hosting sites (facebook, youtube) to share this material online. Vimeo fees (around £██████) are covered by the USFWS matching funds.

### Q29. Financial Risk Management

**Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the success of this project, including the risks of fraud or bribery.**

EF's policy is to conduct all its business in an honest and ethical manner and to implement a zero-tolerance approach to bribery, corruption or any misuse of project funds. GBP and Compass Films have the same policies, insisting that all project funds be used for the purposes intended, and because of the transparent way in which we report financial expenditure to each other, there will be little opportunity for significant misuse of any project funds. GBP and CF have also proposed that we employ a system of online reporting whereby any abuse – whether of staff members, project associates or project funds – can be reported online with every project partner receiving an email. This will be discussed during the Inception workshop and if feasible and therefore agreed, will be adopted. And even if not adopted in the way proposed, the discussion will highlight the need for honest conduct in all project dealings and effective financial management protocols will be agreed.

## Section 12 - Logical Framework

---

### Q30. Logical Framework

Darwin projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

#### **Impact:**

Human-elephant coexistence is achieved in Myanmar by institutionalising an HEC mitigation programme that safeguards the lives and livelihoods of rural communities and elephants as well as their habitations nationwide.

**Project summary**

**Measurable Indicators**

**Means of verification**

**Important Assumptions**

---



**Outcome:**

In six regions of high biodiversity and human-elephant conflict, a programme of coexistence education plus skills training in seasonal electric fence management provides an effective model for nationwide application.

0.1 HECx effective: By end Yr3, villagers who participated in HEC education workshops and seasonal electric fencing plots have 50% reduction in human losses and 70% reduction in crop losses at the fenced sites; Baseline = 0.

0.2 Fencing system embedded: By end Yr3, a seasonal fencing programme in 12 districts/3 regions is managed by the Forest Dept with operational funds from GAD. Baseline = 0

0.3 Elephant use of corridors shared with people is sustained: Rates of HEC-linked killings of elephants reduce by 50% while sightings of elephants moving target area through remain at or above baseline. Baselines TBC during Yr1.

0.1.1 Analysis of HEC-impact assessment data on elephant encounters/HEC and at fenced sites from target communities over 3-yrs records deaths/injuries and extent/economic values of crop loss.

0.2.1 From Yr2, project teams assess effectiveness of training villagers in temporary electric fencing with GBP assisting only.

0.2.2 From Yr2, confirmation that community-based seasonal crop-protection fences are co-funded by GAD.

0.3.1 Records collected by GBP/FD/ and villagers in target communities of incidents harmful to elephants.

0.3.2 Records of benign elephant sightings collected by GBP/FD/FOW and villagers in target communities.

o Villagers confirm their interest in using the seasonal fencing crop-protection method to village leaders or the H.El.P team.

o Forest Dept. honours its promise to assign 12 staff (4/year) to become trainers in seasonal electric fencing and covers operational costs.

o GAD honours its promise to co-fund community-based crop-protection fences from Yr2 with soft loans.

o It is possible to clearly establish a linkage to HEC and project mitigation efforts if/when elephants are killed by outside poachers or villagers.

**Output 1:**

Saving lives:  
Awareness about HEC is developed for at least 30,000 villagers in 180 villages in three regions and the cost to human lives is reduced.

1.1 Feelings of empowerment: By end Yr3, 70% of education workshop participants in all gender and age-groups express more confidence about their relationship with elephants and their ability to mitigate HEC. Baseline = 0. Protocols TBC Inception/M&E workshop.

1.2 Harm reduced: By end Yr3, 30% drop in human death/injury in all gender and age groups by elephants in target communities. Baseline and monitoring TBC at Inception/M&E workshop.

1.1 Surveys pre/post HEC safety workshop assessing confidence/ empowerment in relation to elephants and the respondents ability to reduce HEC; data collected for men, women and youth.

1.2 Analysis of elephant encounter/ HEC data from target communities over 3-yrs document rates of death/injury; data collected for men, women and youth.

o Villagers see value in attending the HEC safety education workshops.

o Learning about elephants/causes of HEC/how to avoid it facilitates more confidence and positive attitudes

o Villagers use HEC measures taught in education workshops.

o In target areas, all HEC incidents & elephant encounters are recorded

**Output 2:**

Protecting livelihoods: A system of seasonal crop protection is established in three regions wherein Forest Dept trainers, supported by GBP, train and certify villagers in the fencing method who then install at least 15 community-based seasonal electric fences, co-funded by GAD, which are maintained by villagers and allow elephants seasonal access to habitual areas.

2.1 By end Yr3, 1,080 villagers (women and men if possible) are trained in seasonal electric fencing protocols by 3 teams of FD/GBP trainers (12 FD/8 GBP) Baseline = 0 men+0 women

2.2 By end Yr3, 30% of trained villagers in target areas (inc. women as appropriate) acquire professional certification as seasonal electric fencers. Baseline=0

2.3 By end Yr3, at least 15 temporary electric fences are installed by certified trainees in target communities. Baseline=0

2.4 By end Yr3, crop-loss (amount as well economic value) is reduced by 70% at the 30 fenced sites. Baseline TBC in Yr1 at each site using protocols finalised at Inception/M&E workshop

2.5 By end Yr3, elephant sightings within habitual areas continue at baseline levels. Baseline TBC at Inception/M&E workshop.

2.1.1 Training implementation reports with details of participants/ trainers.

2.2.1 Record & photos of villagers receiving certificates awarded by FD/GBP in accordance with agreed standards of professional attainment.

2.3.1 Record of fenced plots with maps, photos, equipment specifications and installers names.

2.4.1 M&E analysis of HEC-impact monitoring data collected by villagers with Friends of Wildlife (FOW) at fenced sites.

2.5.1 HEC-impact assessment forms of village monitors/FOW, analysis of data by GBP's M&E team.

o Villagers continue to want to train in seasonal electric fence methods

o Enough villagers meet the criteria needed for professional certification

o GAD provides co-funding for the seasonal electric fences to be installed

o Villagers appreciate the need to record data accurately and consistently.

o Elephants perceive and respond positively to reduced levels of HEC incidents and changed nature of the landscape with seasonal electric fences

**Output 3:**

Building capacity:  
The capacity of key partners to implement effective project monitoring and evaluation is strengthened.

3.1 Start Yr1, key project staff engage in Inception/M&E workshop, led by M&E specialist, and finalise project monitoring & implementation protocols.

3.2 By Yr3, GBP demonstrates that it has acquired the skills to train trainers, monitor activities and analyse impacts inc. HEC attitudes, incidents, crop-loss.

3.3 Community-based seasonal electric fences (5/Yr2, 10/Yr3) effectively maintained by villagers, supervised and monitored by FD/FOW from Yr2.

3.4 Elephant sightings and signs are mapped in/around target areas and 15 fenced community fields from Yr2.

3.5 GBP's expertise in communications using TV, press and social media is demonstrated from Yr2.

3.1.1 Report by M&E specialist, record of attendees and the agreed M&E project protocols inc. who will do what, when.

3.2.1 Project reports with outcomes of each activity, data sets processed and analysed, key partner feedback.

3.3.1 Field reports from FOW; GBP's analysis of fence performance & maintenance + impact on crop-loss.

3.4.1 HEC-impact assessment forms of villagers/FOW, analysis of data by GBP M&E team, with maps /graphics.

3.5.1 Communications strategy; record of publications via TV, press, social media; record of requests for material from media organisations/NGOs.

o GBP can recruit & retain 4 new staff (3 for M&E, 1 for communications) for project duration, at least.

o Villagers accept the need to maintain the performance/efficacy of fences and do so consistently & diligently.

o Elephants continue to come into, or move through, the areas targeted for seasonal fencing.

o MITV/MRTV and local press continue to want to broadcast/publish H.E.I.P films, stories and photos

**Output 4:**

Sharing knowledge: The skills and lessons learned in this project are shared locally, nationally, internationally via print, broadcast and social media

4.1 H.El.P safety awareness films (x12) broadcast weekly on TV. By end Yr3, at least 624 broadcasts. Baseline=0

4.2 By end Yr3, 30,000 HEC awareness kits (printed material + DVD) dispersed to families in 180 villages. Baseline=0

4.3 By end Yr3, one HEC safety awareness workshop streamed live quarterly via FacebookLive (total 12) Baseline=0

4.4 Fencing manual developed and printed and by end Yr3 1,500 manuals dispersed to trainees and key officials. Baseline=0

4.5 By end Yr3, at least one fence training course streamed live quarterly. Baseline=0

4.6 By end Yr3, all 12 education and 20 audiovisual fencing videos available as videos on demand (VODs). Baseline=0

4.7 Findings and lessons learned from 15 fenced community fields shared with target communities in 6 regions at village meetings by end Yr3. Baseline=0

4.8 Feedback presentations given to senior officials in Naypyidaw annually. Baseline=0

4.1.1 MITV/MRTV broadcast schedule with film name/date/time of broadcast; screen shots of broadcasts

4.2.1 Reports/photos of H.El.P education workshops

4.3.1 Records of live streaming

4.4.1 Photo records of distribution of fencing manual and DVD during fencing courses

4.5.1 Records of live streaming

4.6.1 Download links for all 32 VODs available

4.7.1 Reports/photos available

4.8.1 Reports/photos available

4.9.1 Reports/photos available

o MITV/MRTV is still able to work with the H.El.P team to broadcasting footage

o Broadband quality allows villagers to access live streaming

o Broadband quality allows villagers to access live streaming and VOD's nationwide

o Villagers see the value in VODs and use them

4.9 Presentation about project processes, findings and lessons learned shared with at least one international forum, by end Yr3.  
Baseline=0

---

**Output 5:**

*No Response*

*No Response*

*No Response*

*No Response*

---

**Do you require more Output fields?**

**It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.**

No

**Activities**

**Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.**

Activities (these will be finalised at the start of each year when preparing the annual workplan)

Output 1: Saving lives

- 1.1 Educational kits (30,000) produced for HEC awareness/mitigation workshops
- 1.2 Training in the delivery of HEC awareness/mitigation workshops held for any new GBP education team members.
- 1.3 HEC mitigation workshops (3-5/year) held for teachers/headmasters in three new target regions to introduce them to the educational methods and materials.
- 1.4 HEC awareness/mitigation workshops at <60 schools/year in three new regions (Mandalayx60, Sagaingx60, Magwayx60) Total=180
- 1.5 Conduct pre and post-workshop surveys to assess the efficacy of each HEC awareness/mitigation workshop by gender and age.
- 1.6 Analyse feedback surveys from education workshops (time-frame to TBC at M&E workshop) and produce summary reports to feed back to the education team
- 1.7 Log elephant encounter/injury data from participant communities and analyse it annually to monitor impact of HEC safety education
- 1.8 Every 3-4 months, or sooner if a problem arises, CF & GBP evaluates delivery of the HEC awareness/mitigation workshops to identify any modifications needed
- 1.9 At year end, CF & GBP to review/adapt the content of HEC educational kits as needed to meet new/changing requirements/realities for Yr2 or Yr3

Output 2: Protecting Livelihoods

- 2.1 Yr1: GBP's fencing training team (TT1=4xGBP+2xFD) visits CCR to see seasonal fences installed by communities in Sri Lanka
- 2.2 Yr1: With CCR rep from Sri Lanka, GBP fencing team trains 4xFD recruits in seasonal electric fencing system [funded by USFWS funds]
- 2.3 Yr1: Working with CF/CCR, GBP/FD fencing team modifies the CCR seasonal electric fencing protocols &

guidelines to suit Myanmar

2.4 Training Yrs1-3: Region 1: GBP/FD Training Team1 (TT1) trains 6x30 groups of villagers, installing two training fences around seasonally vulnerable crops in separate districts. Yrs 2+3, TT1, now led by FD trainers but supervised by 2xGBP trainers, trains another 6x30 villagers/year, setting up another two training fences in different districts. By end Yr3, Region1 will have had a training/demonstration fence set up in six districts. Yrs 2+3, this training process repeated in Regions 2+3 with GBP training FD staff to establish a training team (TT2+TT3) for each region.

2.5 Assessing & monitoring Yrs1-3: each crop-season, supervised by GBP/FD training team, fence trainees in each region maintain training-demo fences to ensure they work properly and to enable evaluation of their efficacy at reducing crop-raids. Aided by FOW, they will also record data on elephant sightings. As part of the certification process, trainees are monitored by GBP/FD and FOW on their ability to maintain fences effectively.

2.6 Community fences: From Yr 2: certified fencers will install at least 5 community-based solar-powered temporary electric fences per year around crop-fields (5-40ha.) vulnerable to elephants in 2-districts (total by end Yr3=15). GBP/FD trainers will be available to advise (location/installation/maintenance) and FOW will help monitor the HEC-mitigation efficacy of the fences and ensure they are properly installed, maintained, and dismantled at the end of the crop season.

### Output 3: Building Capacity

3.1 Inception/M&E workshop (3-days) at project onset, with all project teams, finalise M&E protocols, establish TBC baselines, train GBP's M&E recruits, agree appropriate safeguarding/ethics/gender equity policies for GBP [led by independent M&E consultant].

3.2 GBP M&E team collate historical data available on human HEC casualties in target areas and any recorded elephant sightings/crop-raiding data

3.3 HEC safety education workshops monitored through feedback questionnaires Yrs1-3

3.4 Elephant encounters recorded in target communities by villagers/GBP/FD/FOW; both harmful HEC incidents (human death/injury) and harmless sightings

3.5 Training of villagers in seasonal fencing is evaluated via feedback questionnaires at end Yrs1-3

3.6 Seasonally installed training fences monitored for effective maintenance & HEC-mitigation impact in Yrs1-3 (Yr1:Region1, Yr2: Regions 1+2, Yr3 Regions 1+2+3)

3.7 From Yr2, seasonal community fences monitored for effective installation, maintenance & impact (Yr2: Region1, Yr3: Regions 1+2: Region3 = post-project)

3.8 Incidents with & sightings of elephants recorded and mapped in area of training fences and, from Yr2, community fences in target areas

3.9 GBP M&E team collates & analyses data from Outputs 1+2 and produces timely reports for feedback to project partners (schedule TBC at Inception workshop)

### Output 4: Sharing knowledge

4.1 With CF, GBP's communications staff plans a TV, press & social media strategy at the Inception workshop, producing a working schedule

4.2 Following the agreed schedule, GBP communications staff implements the agreed TV, press & social media strategy, including printing education kits

4.3 GBP's communications staff keeps a record of all TV, press and social media outputs and achievements

4.4 GBP's communications staff works with the field teams to share project findings and lessons learned with target communities in six regions

4.5 Every year, the GBP director &/or communications staff gives a presentation about project aims, activities and results to senior government officials

4.6 The GBP director gives at least one presentation about this project at a relevant international meeting

## Section 13 - Implementation Timetable

---





## Q31. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Excel spreadsheet template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project.

### Implementation Timetable Template

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

---

 [Darwin R26 - Stage 2 - Implementation Time table](#)  
 02/12/2019  
 23:51:11  
 xlsx 14.97 KB

## Section 14 - Monitoring and Evaluation

---

### Q32. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

**Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance for Darwin/IWT](#)).**

In Yr2 of its current Darwin project (02-024), Elephant Family recruited Keith Lindsay, an independent M&E specialist, to accompany the EF team on its annual M&E visit to the project areas in Myanmar. Dr Lindsay's brief was to review the project's logframe, progress and impact, and suggest improvements. As a result, a few measurable indicators, means of verification, and baselines were modified and a detailed report was sent to, and accepted by, Darwin.

This time, the project partners have involved Dr. Lindsay from the moment we got through to Stage 2 so that he could help us all improve our logframe in response to the comments provided by the Darwin team. He will also help monitor and evaluate progress throughout the project's lifetime and will lead the Inception/M&E workshop that will be held at the start of the project, not only for the project team to establish baselines and M&E protocols but also to provide M&E training as part of the project's capacity building objective. He will also help project partners develop appropriate safeguarding, gender equity, and transparency policies for use in Myanmar.



The M&E workshop will build the M&E framework needed to assess project progress year by year and, in order to provide the monitoring data necessary to evaluate project activities, GBP will hire an M&E team leader plus two new recruits in Yr2 and an additional two in Yr3 who will spend 50% of their time gathering fence data. Three additional staff members will spend 20% of their time on M&E activities.

Dr Lindsay will accompany the EF and CF team members on their annual visit to Myanmar to visit the GBP teams in the field and observe project activities. This will facilitate discussions of project progress and challenges encountered.

GBP and Compass films will report directly to Elephant Family on project progress, as well as liaising with each other. Compass films will troubleshoot, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the project's outreach strategy. For example, the education kits and training manuals will be printed in batches of 1,000. If the training teams report any problems with the teaching materials or want to suggest modifications, Compass Films can adapt the digital content for future print runs to implement changes. This project can be, and is, highly adaptive.

**Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)** £ [REDACTED]

**Number of days planned for M&E** 750

**Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)** 7

## Section 15 - FCO Notifications

---

### Q33. FCO Notifications

**Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country.**

No

**Please indicate whether you have contacted your Foreign Ministry or the local embassy or High Commission (or equivalent) directly to discuss security issues (see [Guidance Notes](#)) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.**

Yes (no written advice)

## Section 16 - Certification

---

### Q34. Certification

**On behalf of the**

Trustees

**of**

**I apply for a grant of**

£333,600.00

**I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.**

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

<b>Name</b>	Belinda Stewart-Cox
<b>Position in the organisation</b>	Head of Conservation
<b>Signature (please upload e-signature)</b>	 <a href="#">BSC signature</a>  01/12/2019  23:09:53  png 17.5 KB
<b>Date</b>	01 December 2019

## Section 17 - Submission Checklist

### Checklist for submission

	<b>Check</b>
<b>I have read the Guidance, including "Guidance Notes for Applicants" and "Finance Guidance".</b>	Checked
<b>I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.</b>	Checked
<b>I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.</b>	Checked

<b>The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a 1 page CV or job description for all the key project personnel identified at Question 10, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a letter of support from the the Lead Organisation and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 9, or an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a cover letter from the Lead Organisation, outlining how any feedback received at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant.</b>	Checked
<b>I have been in contact with the FCO in the project country/ies and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have included a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Organisation, or provided an explanation if not.</b>	Checked
<b>I have checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.</b>	Checked
<b>I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on GOV.UK.</b>	Checked

### **We would like to keep in touch!**

**Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.**

Checked

### **Data protection and use of personal data**

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead organisation, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).